

## POLICE SEIZE TWENTY-FOUR SLOT MACHINE MACHINES.

Devices Are Taken to the Four Courts and Warrants Will Be Applied For Against Proprietors of the Saloons in Which They Were Found.



### RAIDING THE SLOT MACHINES AT A SIXTH STREET SALOON.

Lieutenant Johnson and Detective McKenna of the Central District yesterday made a tour of the downtown saloons, cafes and other resorts in search of slot machines exhibiting objectionable pictures.

As a result of their investigation, they seized twenty-four machines, which they found in operation in eight saloons, and warrants will be asked for against the proprietors of these saloons to-day. The machines are now at the Four Courts. They will be submitted in evidence when the cases against the operators are called, and will be returned to the owners when the cases are finally disposed of, on condition that no objectionable pictures be exposed to view in them.

The police did not attempt to arrest any of the saloon proprietors in whose places the machines were operated. They merely looked at the pictures, selected those they thought were indecent, and took the machines away. Many of the operators protested against the removal of the machines, declaring the pictures were harmless, but the self-constituted moral censors were inexorable where their moral sensibilities were shocked, and the protest were futile.

In many of the places visited, especially the mutoscope parlors, the officers found pictures that, while suggestive, could not be classed as obscene. In these cases the operators were cautioned, and they promised readily to eliminate such pictures in the future.

The "raid," if such it may be called, will be continued from day to day throughout

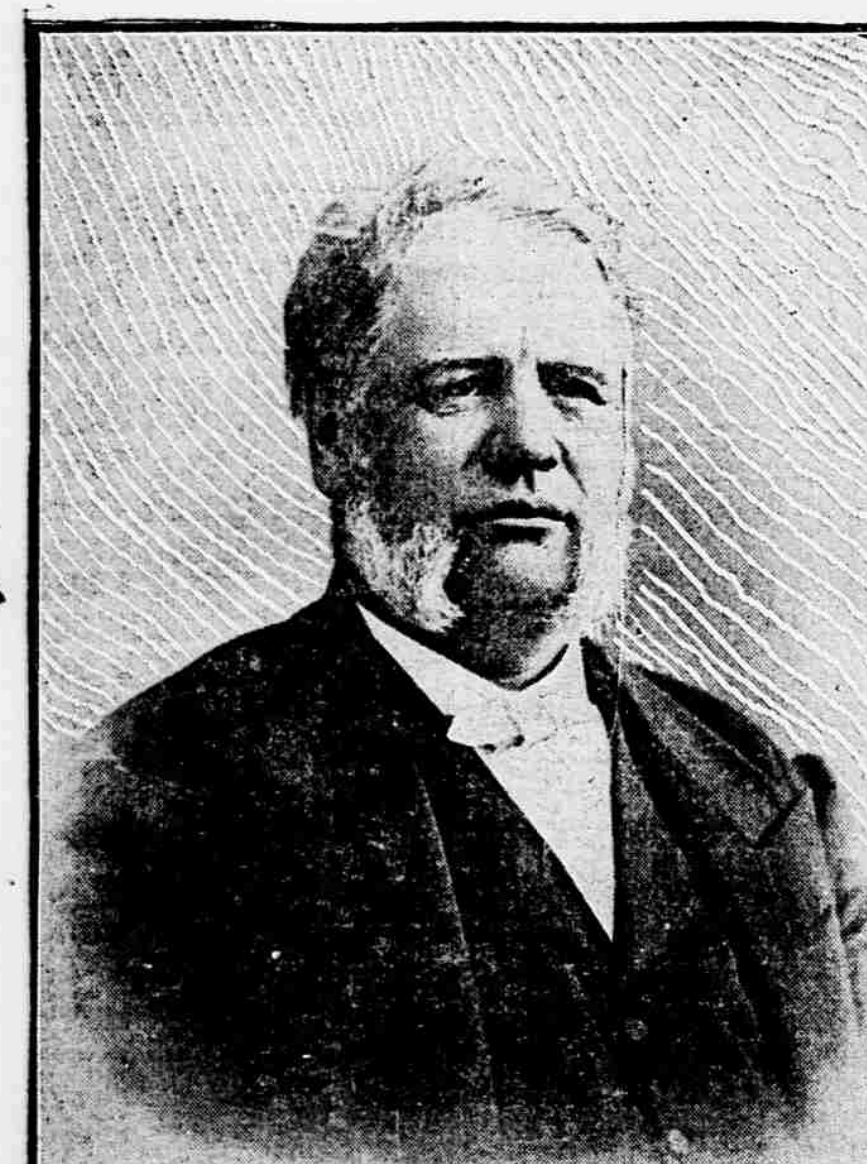
the city. Chief Campbell says, until he is assured that the objectionable pictures have been removed to the privacy they merit. At present only Lieutenant Johnson and Detective McKenna are engaged in the work of raiding the machines, but to-day special officers will be assigned in each district to assist in the work.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson dropped into Captain Reynolds' office yesterday afternoon and took a peep into a number of the captured machines, but he declined to say whether the pictures were of such a nature as to justify him in issuing warrants against the operators.

Following are the places where machines were seized: Theodore Ingala, No. 701 Pine street, two machines; August Froebel, No. 218 North Seventh street, two; Charles M. Ernst, No. 112 North Sixth street, two; Gerald Kreibitz, No. 10 North Broadway; Joseph Marro, No. 400 Washington avenue, one; William Heim, No. 312 North Sixth street, one; J. H. & R. Able, Terminal Hotel, nine; J. H. Sears, Union Station, three; Robert Lehrer, No. 117 North Sixth street, one.

Chief of Police Campbell gave President Hawes's letter relative to the slot machine raid to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson yesterday morning. Accompanying the letter was a list of saloonkeepers who have been arrested within the last week for maintaining slot machines, and application was made for warrants against them under the Johnson law. It is Mr. Hawes's opinion that prosecution should be brought under the Johnson law, and if such a course was followed the courts could order the machines destroyed without further ado. Mr. Johnson has been proceeding under the Newberry law. When asked if he would change his course and proceed on the course outlined by Mr. Hawes he replied that he would take the matter under consideration.

## AUGUSTUS HARVEY, PIONEER MISSOURI INSURANCE MAN, DIES AT KIRKWOOD.



AUGUSTUS F. HARVEY.

Augustus F. Harvey, long identified with insurance interests in this State, died at his home in Kirkwood at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Harvey had been failing in health for the last two years and within the last six months it was known by his friends and relatives that he was gradually sinking toward the grave. He was 70 years of age, and spent most of his life in and about St. Louis.

Mr. Harvey held a high position in insurance circles and was considered an authority in matters relative to that business in this State. He was active in the State Department of Insurance from 1870

until the latter part of 1888, when his poor health forced him to retire. Until his death, however, he remained associate editor of the Western Insurance Review, with which he had been connected for many years.

He lived in Kirkwood for more than thirty years. A widow and three children survive him.

The funeral will take place to-day at 4 o'clock p. m. from the family residence. The interment will be private at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City says that the Insurance Department will be closed to-day out of respect to the memory of Mr. Harvey.

## BURGLARS RANSACK MINISTER'S HOUSE.

The Reverend J. T. M. Johnston's Residence at No. 4308 Washington Avenue Cleaned Out.

TOOK PROPERTY WORTH \$1,500.

Victim of the Burglary Is Pastor of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church—No One at Home at the Time.

Burglars entered the residence of the Reverend J. T. M. Johnston, pastor of the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, at No. 4308 Washington boulevard, yesterday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and carried off a large quantity of valuable property, including several hundred dollars' worth of silverware.

From the circumstances it is evident that the burglary was carefully planned, and timed so as to avoid any possibility of interference.

Doctor Johnston and his family have not lived in the house since last spring, when they went to Kansas. It was rented furnished to a Mrs. Gilson, who occupied it all summer, but a few days ago, upon receiving word that her daughter was very ill in Colorado, she closed the house temporarily and went West to visit her.

Doctor Johnston and his family had returned at that time and were staying at South Haven, Mich. The doctor himself passed through the city yesterday without visiting his residence.

In the house are a large number of curiosities and pieces of jewelry from the Holy Land, many of these last being of heavy silver. In addition, the house was fitted up with valuable parlor furnishings, including several clocks, worth considerable sums, while locked up in a closet was the table silver of the Johnston family. Besides these things the house contained much clothing and many other things which could be disposed of by burglars.

The discovery that the house had been robbed was made by James Farrell, janitor of the Delmar Avenue Church, accompanied by Private Watchman Walter Cochran.

Cochran had been in the habit of visiting the house every evening to see that it was undisturbed, and he had been questioned by Doctor Johnston to keep an eye on the place.

When the two went to the rear of the house they found the back window had been pried open with a jimmy and that the rear door was unlocked.

Waterman had visited the place early in the evening and had found it undisturbed, it being the first time the burglars had watched their chance and had made their entry after their visit. Everything had been turned up side down, and the burglars had left the door, showing that the men had worked in haste.

The entire house was in the same condition from ground floor to the attic. Clothing and furniture were scattered over every room.

Among the articles taken were several fine clocks and a large collection of Oriental curiosities. In addition, the family silverware was stolen away, and all the silver stolen, but the full amount of the loss cannot be known until Doctor Johnston returns.

Doctor Johnston was notified by telephone of the burglary. It is certain from what is already known that the loss will amount to at least \$1,500.

RESORTS TO STRAW MEN.

Globe-Democrat's Effort to Find Bryan Bolters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Pana, Ill., Aug. 28.—The special sent from Pana yesterday to the Globe-Democrat stating that Bushrod Wilcox and four sons had deserted Bryan and joined the McKinley forces is absolutely false. There is no such person in Christian County.

A poll of this township, just finished by the Democratic Central Committee, shows that over that of the election of two years ago. Only two men, the former Democrats, signed their intention of voting for McKinley, while the chances from the G. O. to the Democratic ranks are numerous.

HAVE SECURED ROOSEVELT.

Now Kansas Carnival Managers Are After a Democratic Attraction.

Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 28.—Governor Roosevelt will speak at the annual apple carnival in Leavenworth during his trip through Kansas. This fall, and an effort is being made to have Mr. Bryan and if not he, Mr. Towne, deliver an address here the same week.

It has been planned to have a "Republican" day and a "Democratic" day, about which the regular carnival features will be crowded. The United States Senator Baker arranged for Governor Roosevelt, coming the date to be determined later, and the Democratic League have started a movement to secure Mr. Bryan.

MR. BRYAN MUCH PLEASED.

He Believes Populists Will Profit by Naming Mr. Stevenson.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 28.—Mr. Bryan to-day expressed himself as highly gratified over the action of the Populist National Committee at Chicago in endorsing the nomination of Mr. Stevenson for the vice presidency. He said:

"I am very glad that Mr. Stevenson has been endorsed by the Populists. He is thoroughly committed to the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform, and he serves the support of all who believe in these principles. To have nominated any one else would have weakened the cause. The Populist organization will profit, rather than suffer, by this evidence of its willingness to place the triumph of principle above partisanship."

HANNA IS COMING WEST.

Republican Chairman Expects to Be in Chicago Next Week.

New York, Aug. 28.—Senator Hanna announced to-day that he will leave Tuesday or Wednesday of next week for the West, where he expects to remain to the end of the campaign.

He said he might possibly return for a couple of days, but that will depend on the situation.

Washburn Wanted a Populist.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—In commenting on the action of the National Committee of the People's party in nominating Mr. Stevenson yesterday as its vice presidential candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. Towne, George F. Washburn, treasurer of the National Committee, said:

"I opposed the nomination of Stevenson because I believed the rank and file party was opposed to it. I favored the nomination of a Populist who would stay with us until the polls closed, or else take no action on the declination of Towne."

Notwithstanding the local conditions and embarrassments caused by this action, the appeal to Populists everywhere to work earnestly, with unceasing vigor, for the election of Mr. Bryan, he is the greatest reform crusader of this age, and his election must be assured."

Strong Democratic Club.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Salom, Ill., Aug. 28.—A Bryan, Stevenson and Alschuler Club was organized at Tont, three miles northwest of this place last night, with 10 members. Walter Cope was chosen president and T. J. McGinnis secretary.

Tont Township gave Bryan 100 majority in 1896, and will give him 125 majority at the coming election.

Named for Congress.

Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 28.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Iowa Congressional District met at Maquoketa this afternoon and nominated Henry Volmer of Davenport for Congress.

Partlow Nominated.

West Superior, Wis., Aug. 28.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second Wisconsin Congressional District met at West Superior this afternoon and nominated F. A. Partlow, a banker, of Barron County.

## MISS MAUDE ODELL TO BE IMPERIAL'S LEADING WOMAN.



MISS MAUDE ODELL.

It is announced from New York that the new leading woman of the Imperial Stock Company, which is to be placed in the Imperial Theater, at Tenth and Pine streets, is Miss Maude Odell, one of the best of the younger leading women of the country.

Miss Odell will reach the city, together with other members of the company, within a week to begin rehearsals for "The Great Ruby," which will be the initial play of the season, opening on the evening of September 23.

Miss Odell was last seen in this city as Miss Lady in O'Neill's version of the "Musketiers." She is almost a dashing beauty.

Mr. Giffen, who is to be the manager of the new enterprise, under the ownership of Mr. J. H. Haslin, will be locally remembered as the manager of the Giffen Stock Company at the Grand Opera House two winters ago.

ROLAND QUENTIN  
LODGED IN JAIL.

Former Secretary of Eagle Boat Store Company Brought Back From Portland, Ore.

WILL NOT TALK OF HIS CASE.

He Says He Is Glad He Is Captured, as He Was Tired of Being a Fugitive From Justice.

Roland B. Quentin, former secretary and treasurer of the Eagle Boat Store, at No. 517 North Levee, who disappeared from the city in the month of April, 1899, shortly after a discrepancy had been discovered in the company's accounts, and who is accused of embezzling the funds entrusted to his care, was brought back to the city last night and lodged in jail. His relatives will secure bond for him as soon as possible.

Quentin was arrested in Portland, Ore., about two weeks ago, a few days after his arrival in the city. He was brought back to St. Louis by Attorney Ira C. Young, who acted as agent for the State of Missouri. Mr. Young said that Mr. Quentin was a double prisoner and that he seemed glad to be on his way back home.

The search for Quentin has been carried on for about a year and a half. His whereabouts were finally established beyond a doubt by a private watchman at The Dalles, Ore., a town not far from Portland, where he had been hiding. He had been in the official organ of the police departments. Before the watchman had time to fully assure himself that the man he suspected was Quentin, he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

Quentin has been following the fugitive all over the country. Last spring he was seen, it is said, at the race track at New Orleans. From there he was traced to Savannah, Ga., and then to Charleston, S. C. Just when the detectives thought they had Quentin, where he could not escape, they found that he had been taken to Portland, and he was taken into custody. He was arrested a day or two later in his room at the hotel.

## TEXTBOOK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Strong Presentation of the Issues Before the Nation in This Campaign.

WILL BE OUT ABOUT SEPT. 1.

McKinley's Broken Pledge Regarding Bimetallism—His Violations of the Constitution in Philippines War.

The Republican Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, Aug. 28.—It is stated that the Democratic headquarters—that the campaign textbook will be out about the 1st of September. The first part will be given up to the Democratic platform of 1896, with that of 1898 added. The affirmation of the latter at the Kansas City convention makes it virtually a part of the Kansas City platform. The notification speeches of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson are given, as is the convention speech of Congressman Richardson, the chairman of the National Convention.

The second part contains the Republican platform and a review of the convention speech of Senator Lodge, who presided over the Republican Convention. As Mr. Lodge was put forward as the chief spokesman of the party, his speech is treated as the official presentation of the issues on which the Republican leaders intend to make the campaign.

Part III states the origin of the war with Spain and recalls the stubborn resistance made by President McKinley to intervention in Cuba, even after the Maine had been destroyed, and the cause thereof. The administration of the War Department during the war with Spain is dramatically set forth. The disastrous prostration of the Commissary Department to the interests of the dealers in canned beef is produced in a condensed form, with the testimony of the commission appointed by the President—a tribunal which was popularly understood to have been organized to acquit.

The testimony of General Miles and of numerous officers whose reports he presented is produced and convicts the administration of permitting the business interests of meat packers to outweigh the health and comfort of the soldiers who volunteered to fight their country's battles. Commissary General Eagan's foul-mouthed abuse of General Miles is given, for which he was court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the army. This is followed by President McKinley's approval of the conviction and reversal of the sentence. Instead of executing the sentence, General Eagan of all further service in the army, but continued him in his high office at full pay.

Attention is also given to the reckless disregard of sanitation in the several camps of the army, more disastrous to the soldiers than the Spanish bullets. The Roosevelt attack on the War Department and the "Roosevelt" signed by the military officers in Cuba, demanding withdrawal of the troops from the Philippines, is set forth in full, with the evidence which saved them from utter destruction by disease, are presented in full.

In compliance with the mandate of the National Convention and following the example of the candidate, Part III is devoted to imperialism. The President's Philippine war is the longest chapter in the book. It charges upon the President gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, and declares that the President's policy in the Philippines did not pass to the United States until the 11th of April, 1898, the President's declaration of war, but that the President's policy in the Philippines was a violation of the Constitution from the moment of the declaration of war.

The report of the Liberty Congress of the anti-imperialists is followed by a chapter giving numerous decisions of the Supreme Court, which are so numerous that they cannot be given in full. The chapter of the cost of imperialism will attract general attention.

The British alliance is shown to exist, and some of its work is detailed—notably the surrender to Great Britain of our proper rights in the construction of a canal through Nicaragua, the surrender to Great Britain of valuable mining territory in Alaska under the guise of a temporary arrangement, the effort to screen the British Foreign Office from the necessity of an apology for the violation of United States rights in South Africa by a British official, and finally, the circulation, through one of the departments in Washington, of British political pamphlets to create false impressions concerning the cause of the Boers.

Corrupt Officials in Cuba.  
The steatins of United States Republicans in Cuba occupy an entire chapter. It deals in facts from the records. The nullification of the Constitution by the Porto Rican act is shown to be "imperialism applied."

Extracts from the proceedings of congressional committees exposing the violation of the Constitution by the Sugar Trust. Extracts from the proceedings of these committees show the presence of Mr. O'Hara, chief lobbyist for the Sugar Trust, and his advice, which was obeyed when the customs tariff was imposed on commerce between Porto Rico and other parts of the United States. A parallel is drawn between the Porto Rican bill and the British colonial system, showing that the Republican party prefers the British colonial system to the republican territorial system of the United States.

Part V treats of the trusts, giving a list of those institutions and giving the remedies proposed by each party. It gives the record of the victory in Congress of the Trust, when that body abdicated its control over the subject of the price of armor plate and gave it over to the Secretary of the Navy. This it did in the face of the fact that the United States Government had been compelled to pay \$60 a ton for armor plate, while the market price was \$20 a ton. There is a chapter on the discrimination by the railroad companies in favor of the trusts, which gives them absolute control of the prices of all the products dealt in by them. The ship-building bill for the ship-building trusts is reviewed.

The Money Question.  
Part VI is devoted to the money question. The first chapter is a record of McKinley's broken pledge for international bimetallism, and demonstrates, by the speech of Senator Wolcott and by McKinley's message in favor of the Indianapolis gold standard plan, that an international agreement for bimetallism was only prevented by a treacherous blow by McKinley himself, when it was on the eve of consummation. The analysis of the gold standard, national bank, anti-greenback financial bill is given, mainly from the speech of Senator Teller, together with the speech of the Standard Oil National City Bank of New York, with the Treasury Department and its purchase of the old New York City Custom-house as fully set forth. It is shown that this institution is an annex of the Treasury Department, and that the Standard Oil Company, which is in its own possession as a part of the treasury, is a government deposit; also that the title to the building remained with the United States by deferring the payment of the other portion of the purchase money indefinitely.

Locomotive Works to Close.  
Rogers Company Will Liquidate Within the Year.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 28.—Much surprise was manifested in Paterson, N. J., to-night when it became known that the big shops of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, the oldest and largest concern in the city, would be closed down within the liquidation. One thousand persons are employed in the works, but the company residents of the city will be directly affected by the closing.

For three months the management of the works has had this step in contemplation. The principal reason for the decision is the rivalry of the Rogers works with the Paterson works in the business of locomotive building. Besides, competition has become so keen in the business of locomotive building that the Rogers works in their present shape at a profit. The company has contracts that will not be closed until January 1 next to finish up. No more orders will be taken. The management will, if possible, sell the plant intact, but if unable to do this will dispose of it in parcels. The working force will be reduced gradually until the shops close up.

Divorce proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Emma R. Silva against Louis J. Silva.

Mrs. Silva charges that her husband squandered his own means and all her earnings in a reckless manner in imprudent and uncertain deals and games, and that he failed to support her and her children.

Silva was at one time bookkeeper and confidential clerk for the Rainwater-Boogher Hat Company. In 1894 his employers discovered a shortage in his accounts, and a thorough investigation disclosed that Silva had embezzled, it was claimed, nearly \$100,000. His default ruined the firm. He was arrested and after a bitter legal fight was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

His wife, who is now suing him for divorce, bent every energy to secure a pardon for him, and after years of unremitting work, in which she spent her own earnings, succeeded. He was released from prison three years ago.

Silva obtained employment with a building contractor, and apparently had renounced his tendency to speculate with other people's money. Several months ago, however, he was discovered by the contractor, who charged that Silva had embezzled from him, and caused his arrest. Friends interceded, however, and the contractor decided not to push the case.

Mrs. Silva declares that by reason of her husband's wild speculations she has been compelled to support herself and children by keeping boarders. Her husband's disagreeable conduct at the table and otherwise, she says, has caused most of the boarders to leave, and she has been reduced to a destitute and helpless condition. Her husband cursed and swore at her, embarrassed her, and caused her patrons to withdraw their patronage.

Mrs. Silva says her husband is possessed of property valued at \$3,000, while she is penniless, and she asks for maintenance and the custody of the children. The couple were married May 30, 1887, and lived together until July 4, 1897. They have three children—Claude, 15 years old, Roy, 13, and Guy, 2.

Mrs. Silva's attorney is B. R. Brewer. She says she does not know whether the suit will be contested. The defendant has become a fugitive, and the case will not come up for trial until the latter part of October or perhaps November.

Locomotive Works to Close.  
Rogers Company Will Liquidate Within the Year.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Aug. 28.—Much surprise was manifested in Paterson, N. J., to-night when it became known that the big shops of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Company, the oldest and largest concern in the city, would be closed down within the liquidation. One thousand persons are employed in the works, but the company residents of the city will be directly affected by the closing.

For three months the management of the works has had this step in contemplation. The principal reason for the decision is the rivalry of the Rogers works with the Paterson works in the business of locomotive building. Besides, competition has become so keen in the business of locomotive building that the Rogers works in their present shape at a profit. The company has contracts that will not be closed until January 1 next to finish up. No more orders will be taken. The management will, if possible, sell the plant intact, but if unable to do this will dispose of it in parcels. The working force will be reduced gradually until the shops close up.

Divorce proceedings were begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Emma R. Silva against Louis J. Silva.

Mrs. Silva charges that her husband squandered his own means and all her earnings in a reckless manner in imprudent and uncertain deals and games, and that he failed to support her and her children.

Silva was at one time bookkeeper and confidential clerk for the Rainwater-Boogher Hat Company. In 1894 his employers discovered a shortage in his accounts, and a thorough investigation disclosed that Silva had embezzled, it was claimed, nearly \$100,000. His default ruined the firm. He was arrested and after a bitter legal fight was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

His wife, who is now suing him for divorce, bent every energy to secure a pardon for him, and after years of unremitting work, in which she spent her own earnings, succeeded. He was released from prison three years ago.

Silva obtained employment with a building contractor, and apparently had renounced his tendency to speculate with other people's money. Several months ago, however, he was discovered by the contractor, who charged that Silva had embezzled from him, and caused his arrest. Friends interceded, however, and the contractor decided not to push the case.

Mrs. Silva declares that by reason of her husband's wild speculations she has been compelled to support herself and children by keeping boarders. Her husband's disagreeable conduct at the table and otherwise, she says, has caused most of the boarders to leave, and she has been reduced to a destitute and helpless condition. Her husband cursed and swore at her, embarrassed her, and caused her patrons to withdraw their patronage.

Mrs. Silva says her husband is possessed of property valued at \$3,000, while she is penniless, and she asks for maintenance and the custody of the children. The couple were married May 30, 1887, and lived together until July 4, 1897. They have three children—Claude, 15 years old, Roy, 13, and Guy, 2.

Mrs. Silva's attorney is B. R. Brewer. She says she does not know whether the suit will be contested. The defendant has become a fugitive, and the case will not come up for trial until the latter part of October or perhaps November.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
Carter's  
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of